

It affects sluggish streams, tanks, and paddy-fields; in this respect it differs from the *Tanuli* and *Philopotami*, which greatly prefer swiftly running water. *P. spiralis* (from the north province of Ceylon) and *P. acutus* (from Madras, Trichinopoly, &c.) have similar habits to *P. chilinoïdes*, and are probably merely well-marked varieties of the latter.

“*Helix (Nanina) ceylanica* is a local variety of *H. bistrialis*. The former inhabits the hills up to about 3000 feet; the latter the plains of the north provinces of Ceylon, and a great part of Southern India. I send you a sketch of the animal of *H. (Nanina) bistrialis*.”

The following papers were read:—

1. CHARACTERS OF NINE NEW SPECIES OF BIRDS RECEIVED IN COLLECTIONS FROM BOGOTA. BY P. L. SCLATER, M.A., PH.D., F.R.S., SECRETARY TO THE SOCIETY.

(Plate XI.)

I have lately had an opportunity of examining several large collections of bird-skins from Bogota, containing altogether some three or four thousand individuals. The greater number of the species to which these belong are now well known in Europe, from their repeated importation in Bogotan collections; but I have found a few, principally among the more little-known groups, which appear to have been altogether overlooked or hitherto not collected. I beg leave to submit to the Society the following descriptions of these species.

#### Fam. TURDIDÆ.

##### 1. TURDUS EPHIPPIALIS.

*Supra cinereus, alis extus, nisi in primariorum parte terminali, et interscapulio rufescente indutis: subtus pallide cinereus: gutture albo, maculis triangularibus fuscis striato: ventre imo et crisso albis: tectricibus subalaribus et remigum parte interna pallide castaneis: rostro plumbeo: tomis pallescentibus: pedibus fuscis.*

Long. tota 8·5, alæ 4·7, caudæ 4·2 poll. Angl. et dec.

*Hab.* In Nov. Granada int.

*Mus.* P. L. S.

*Obs.* Affinis *Turdo albiventri* ex Cayenna, et ptilosi fere simili, sed interscapulio et alis extus rufescentibus, et subalaribus castaneis facile dignoscendus.

I may remark that I have now received from the Berlin Museum a Thrush marked *Turdus amaurochalinus*,—a species with which I was not acquainted when I prepared my Synopsis of the American Thrushes, already printed in the Society's 'Proceedings.\* This bird is certainly undistinguishable from what I consider to be *Turdus albiventris* of Spix, of which I have examples from Cayenne, Brazil, Bolivia, and Ecuador. My *Turdus ignobilis* of the highlands of New

\* See P. Z. S. 1859, p. 321.

Granada is barely separable from the same species. On the other hand, there can be no question about the distinctness of the present Bogotan species, looking to its rufous interscapulum and wing-edgings, and dark, almost chestnut-brown under wing-coverts.

## Fam. VIREONIDÆ.

## 2. HYLOPHILUS FERRUGINEIFRONS.

*Olivaceus: alis nigricanti-fuscis, extus olivaceis: cauda olivacescenti-fusca: pileo brunnescente tincto, fronte ferruginolento: subtus dilutior, gutture et ventre medio albicantioribus: rostro plumbeo, tomis pallescentibus, pedibus fuscis.*

Long. tota 4·0, alæ 2·1, caudæ 1·5.

*Hab.* In Nov. Granada int.

*Mus.* P. L. S.

*Obs.* Affinis *Hylophilo ochraceipiti*, mihi, ex Mexico, sed colore supero olivaceo rostroque robustiore differt. Remex primus, prout semper in hoc genere, spurius, dimidio brevior quam secundus: quartus, quintus et sextus fere æquales et longissimi.

I have tried in vain to reconcile this bird with Lafresnaye's *H. flavipes* (Rev. Zool. 1844, p. 342). It is certainly not his *Hylophilus semibrunneus* (*l. c.* p. 341), as I have seen specimens of the latter in the British Museum.

## Fam. TANAGRIDÆ.

## 3. CHLOROSPINGUS OLEAGINEUS.

*Olivaceus fere unicolor, fronte et regione oculari et corpore subtus flavicanti-olivaceis: alis nigricanti-fuscis, extus brunnescenti-olivaceo limbatis: cauda brunnea unicolore: rostro nigricanti-brunneo: pedibus fuscis.*

Long. tota 5·5, alæ 3·25, caudæ 3·5.

*Hab.* In Nov. Granada int.

*Mus.* P. L. S.

*Obs.* Affinis *C. superciliari* et *C. rubrirostri* et eadem forma sed colore fere unicolore notabilis.

## Fam. DENDROCOLAPTIDÆ.

## 4. PHILYDOR PANERYTHRUS.

*Murino-rufescens: alis extus et cauda tota rufis, illarum pogoniis interne nigricantibus: subtus late fulvo-rufus: rostro albicante, hujus basi cum pedibus plumbeo.*

Long. tota 7·5, alæ 3·9, caudæ 3·6.

*Hab.* In Nov. Granada int.

*Mus.* P. L. S.

This bird is allied in form to *Philydor rufus* (Vieill.) of Brazil (*P. ruficollis*, Spix, Av. Bras. i. p. 74, pl. 75), though the rectrices are not quite so sharply pointed. It may be distinguished by its more uniformly rufous coloration, and the complete absence of the cinereous head. I have a single Bogotan specimen, the only individual I have met with of this species.

## Fam. TYRANNIDÆ.

## 5. LEPTOPOGON ERYTHROPS.

*Olivaceus, pileo cinereo, loris, oculorum ambitu et corpore subtus ad medium pectus fulvide rufis: ventre flavicante: alis nigricanti-fuscis, tectricum apicibus fulvo terminatis; remigibus omnibus extus olivacescenti-fulvo marginatis: campterio alari, subalaribus et remigum marginibus inferis clare ochracescenti-rufis: cauda ochracescenti-cinerea, marginibus angustis externe olivacescentibus: rostro obscure fusco; pedibus corylinis.*

Long. tota 5·0, alæ 2·7, caudæ 2·4.

*Hab.* In Nov. Granada int.

*Mus.* P. L. S.

This is a well-marked species, easily recognizable by its bright-rufous face and breast. In structure it agrees well with *Leptopogon superciliaris*, the type of the section, the bill being rather shorter, but precisely of the same form. The fourth quill is longest, slightly exceeding the third and fifth, which are equal. The first is rather shorter than the eighth, ninth, and tenth.

## 6. LEPTOPOGON PÆCILLOTIS.

*Supra olivaceus, pileo plumbescente, loris albescentibus; plumis auricularibus ad basin flavicantibus, inde distincte nigris: subtus flavo-virens; alis nigricanti-fuscis, tectricibus omnibus macula terminali ochracea præditis, remigibus olivaceo marginatis: cauda fuscescente, extus olivaceo anguste marginata: rostro superiore nigro, inferiore omnino flavo: pedibus pallide corylinis.*

Long. tota 4·5, alæ 2·3, caudæ 2·0.

*Hab.* In Nov. Granada int.

*Mus.* P. L. S.

This species is closely allied to *Leptopogon superciliaris* (or at least to the Ecuadorian species which I identify with Tschudi's wretched figure), but is smaller in size, of a brighter and uniform greenish-yellow below, and has the lower mandible wholly yellow, and feet pale. In *L. superciliaris* the lower mandible is black like the upper. I have two similar specimens of Bogotan origin, and a third (imperfect) from Venezuela, which may also belong to the same species, though it wants the conspicuous ochraceous tipplings of the wing-coverts.

## 7. MYIOBIUS BELLUS.

*Obscure olivaceus, pilei subcristati plumis interne rubro-igneis, alis nigris late ochraceo bifasciatis, harum remigibus eodem colore limbatis: cauda fuscescenti-cinerea: subtus flavus; pectore fulvo tincto: rostro superiore nigro, inferiore flavo: pedibus plumbeis.*

Long. tota 4·2, alæ 2·3, caudæ 2·0.

*Hab.* In Nov. Granada int.

*Mus.* P. L. S.

This species of *Myiobius* is closely allied to the *M. pulcher* of Ecuador (P. Z. S. 1860, p. 464), and must be placed next to that species in the order in which I have arranged the genus (*l. c.*). It is, however, easily distinguishable by its larger size and larger wings, though nearly alike in coloration.

#### 8. EMPIDOCANES PÆCILURUS.

*Fuscescenti-griseus, pileo obscuriore; loris fuscescentibus; alis et cauda nigricanti-fuscis, illarum tectricum apicibus et secundariorum marginibus externis albescentibus: subtus pallide ochraceus, lateraliter cinerascens; subalaribus, remigum et rectricum (nisi duarum mediarum) marginibus internis latis et crisso rufis, fere rubiginosis: rostro et pedibus nigris.*

Long. tota 5·5, alæ 2·8, caudæ 2·3.

*Hab.* In Nov. Granada int.

*Mus.* P. L. S.

This Tyrant-bird, of which I have a single specimen, is readily distinguishable by its parti-coloured tail. The inner webs of all, except the medial pair, are broadly margined with clear rufous. This colour increases towards the base, and gradually occupies the whole of the vane. The outer tail-feather is also narrowly margined with the same colour. The under wing-coverts and inner margins of the quills are likewise similarly coloured. The fourth primary is rather longer than the third, which slightly exceeds the fifth, and longest; the second is slightly shorter than the third, the first being of about the same length as the eighth and ninth.

This bird has much the general appearance of an *Empidonax*, though abnormal in colouring. I place it for the present as a second species of the allied southern genus *Empidochanes*, of which the type is *Muscicapa oliva*, Bodd. (Pl. Enl. 574. fig. 2). This generic term I propose to use in the place of *Myiophobus* of Cabanis and Heine, as the latter name was previously given by Reichenbach to *Myiobius nævius*\*, for which and its allies I venture to employ it.

#### Fam. PSITTACIDÆ.

#### 9. UROCHROMA STICTOPTERA. (Pl. XI.)

*Psittaceo-viridis: alis extus nigris, macula in mediis tectricibus roseo-rubra; remigum marginibus externis et secundariis dorso proximis viridibus: caudæ rectricibus intus paululum aure-scentibus: rostro pallido: pedibus fuscis.*

Long. tota 6·0, alæ 5·0, caudæ 2·5.

*Hab.* In Nov. Granada int.

*Obs.* This parrot appears to belong to the group called *Urochroma* by Prince Bonaparte, but is quite different from any known member of that section. The tail is nearly square at its termination, the two medial rectrices being slightly acuminate, the others rounded, but presenting the appearance of being rather worn. ]

\* See P. Z. S. 1860, p. 466.